DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 213 282 HE 014 608

AUTHOR Tryon, Georgiana Shick
TITLE The Publication Records of Women in Educational Psychology during the Past Decade.
PUB DATE Apr 81
NOTE 8p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association (New York, NY, April 1981).

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Authors; *Educational Psychology; *Females; Higher Education; Males; Professional Associations; *Psychologists; Publications; *Scholarly Journals; *Sex Differences; Status; Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS *Journal of Educational Psychology

ABSTRACT

The publication record of women in the "Journal of Educational Psychology" (JEP) over the past decade was examined. The relationship between the proportion of women belonging to Division 15 (Educational Psychology) of the American Psychological Association and the proportion of women publishing in JEP during 1969, 1974, and 1979 was assessed. The number, sex, and ordinal position of authors of all articles, except editorials, published in JEP in these years were recorded. In 1969, women constituted approximately 20.6 percent of the membership in Division 15 and were authors in JEP 23 percent of the time. In 1979, women constituted 25.2 percent of Division 15 membership and represented 27 percent of the authors in JEP. A significantly higher proportion of men than women published alone in 1969; this relationship was not found for 1974 and 1979. A significantly higher percentage of women than men published with the opposite sex during all three years. However, the percentage of women first authors relative to men has been steadily increasing from 24 percent in 1969 to 33 percent in 1974 to 42 percent in 1979. It is concluded that women educational psychologists have consistently published in proportion to their membership in Division 15 for the past decade. Since there are far fewer women than men in educational psychology, it is not surprising to find that women published more often with men. (NW)

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An examination of the publishing habits of women in the Journal of Educational Psychology over the past decade found women published in the journal in proportion to their membership in Division 15. A greater percentage of women than men published with members of the opposite sex, while a greater percentage of men than women published with members of the same sex. The percentage of women who were first authors rose throughout the decade suggesting that women in educational psychology advanced professionally during this period.

The Publication Records of Women in Educational Psychology During the Past Decade

Georgiana Shick Tryon
Fordham University
Bronx, New York 10458

Paper presented at the meeting of the Eastern Psychological Association, New York, April 1981

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The purpose of the present study was to examine the publication record of women in the Journal of Educational Psychology (JEP) over the past decade. More specifically, the relationship between the proportion of women belonging to APA Division 15 (Educational Psychology) and the proportion of women publishing in JEP during 1969, 1974, and 1979 was examined. Teghtsoonian (1974) found that women published in any of 11 psychology journals from 1970 through 1972 in proportion to their membership in the APA Divisions whose interests the journals reflected. The present article updates Teghtsoonian's findings.

Additionally, the study examined the sex of the authors of each article to determine with whom men and women published most frequently. Teghtsoonian found that men were first author more often than women when the sexes published together indicating that men most often initiated the research. The present study recorded the number of times men and women were first author when the sexes published together to see how often each sex initiated research throughout the decade.

Method

The number, sex, and ordinal position of authors of all articles, except editorials, published in JEP during 1969 (volume 60), 1974 (volume 66), and 1979 (volume 71) were recorded. When an author's name was unclassifiable according to sex, the entire article was deleted from the sample. Twenty-four articles were thus deleted from the three volumes leaving a total sample of 283 articles having 553 authors.

The membership proportion for Division 15 was obtained from the 1978 APA Directory. Since the sexual representation of Division 15 members was unavailable for 1969, the membership proportion for each sex in the Division was estimated using the 1968 APA Directory. The number of names which were clearly female were counted, and the percentages of the total membership who were female and male were then calculated. This procedure may have resulted in a slight underrepresentation of females for this year.

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Some of the proportions reported in the results were compared via procedures suggested by Downie and Heath (1965) for testing the differences between proportions.

Results

Table 1 presents the percentages of male and female authors

Insert Table 1 about here

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in JEP during 1969, 1974, and 1979. The percentages of male and female memberships in Division 15 for 1969 and 1979 are also presented in Table 1. In 1969, women constituted approximately 20.6% of the membership in Division 15 and were authors in JEP 23% of the time. In 1979, women constituted 25.2% of the membership in Division 15 and represented 27% of the authors in JEP.

Table 2 presents the percentages of men and women publishing with

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Insert Table 2 about here

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members of the same and/or opposite sex during 1969, 1974, and 1979. A significantly higher proportion of men than women published alone in 1969 ($t(91) = 2.31$, $p < .05$). This relationship was not found for 1974 and 1979. Women published with at least one other women and one or more men a significantly higher percentage of the time ($t(91) = 2.44$, $p < .05$) during 1969 than men published with at least one other man and one or more women. This relationship was not found for 1974 and 1979.

A significantly higher percentage of women than men published with the opposite sex during all three years ($t(91) = 2.96$, $p < .01$ for 1969; $t(154) = 4.57$, $p < .001$ for 1974; $t(103) = 3.47$, $p < .001$ for 1979). A significantly higher percentage of men than women published with the same sex during all three years ($t(91) = 2.16$, $p < .05$ for 1969; $t(154) = 3.79$, $p < .001$ for 1974; $t(103) = 2.87$, $p < .01$ for 1979).

When men and women published together, men held the first author position more often than women during all three years. However, the percentage of women first authors relative to men has been steadily increasing from 24% in 1969 to 33% in 1974 to 42% in 1979.

Discussion

The present results indicate that women educational psychologists have consistently published in proportion to their membership in Division 15 for the past decade. These findings are similar to and update those of Teghtsoonian (1974).

Since there are far fewer women than men in educational psychology, it is not surprising to find that women published most often with men. When a woman looks for a co-author, most of the people available will be men. As the number of women in educational psychology increases, one would expect to find women publishing with women more often and men publishing with men less often.

In 1969, women published at a significantly higher percentage with at least one other woman and one or more men than men published with at least one other man and one or more women. The reason why this publication pattern existed in 1969 but not in later years is not entirely clear. Perhaps it is related to the status of women in the field at the time.

In 1969, women represented approximately 20.6% of the total membership in Division 15; however, they represented 29% of the Division 15 Associates. Associates are often new professionals or graduate students. This figure fits with the explanation that women published in JEP in relatively large groups which included both men and women a higher percentage of the time than men in 1969 because many women were just getting started in the profession at that time. One would expect people at the beginning of their careers to frequently publish with a group of others. The percentage of publications of this type has decreased over the decade presumably as women have moved up in professional rank.

The percentage of women first authors has also risen during the decade. This again supports the notion that women in educational psychology have moved up in the professional ranks during the decade.

Men published alone in 1969 a significantly greater percentage of the time than women. The percentage of men publishing alone declined during the decade, and at the same time the percentage of men publishing with other men rose. The number of authors per JEP article rose from 1.8 in 1969 to 2.2 in 1979. Today's research problems may be sufficiently complex to promote a trend away from single authorship, and this may be reflected in the declining percentage of articles authored by only one man.

References

Downie, N. M., & Heath, R. W. Basic statistical methods (2nd ed.). New York: Harper & Row, 1965. Pp 146-153.

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Table 1

Number of Articles and Number and Sex of Authors for the Journal of Educational Psychology for 1969, 1974, and 1979.

Male and Female Membership in Division 15 in 1969 and 1979.

Year	Number of Articles	Total Authors	Male Authors	% Male Authors	% Males in Division 15	Female Authors	% Female Authors	% Females in Division 15
1969	76	133	102	77	79.4[a]	31	23	20.6[a]
1974	126	245	191	78		54	22	
1979	81	175	128	73	74.8[b]	47	27	25.2[b]

a) Estimated percentage from the 1968 APA Directory.

b) Percentage from the 1978 APA Directory.

Table 2

Percentages of Men and Women Publishing with Members of the Same and/or Opposite Sex During 1969, 1974, and 1979 in the Journal of Educational Psychology.

	Women (1969)		Men		Women (1974)		Men		Women (1979)		Men	
Total[a]	23		70		43		113		35		70	
Author(s)	#[b]	%[c]	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	4	17	31	44	7	16	30	26	7	20	19	27
2 or More of same sex	2	9	22	31	6	14	53	47	4	11	27	39
1 + 1 or More[d]	11	48	12	17	26	60	25	22	18	51	13	19
2 + 1 or More[e]	6	26	5	7	4	9	5	4	6	17	11	16

a) Total represents the total number of articles having author(s) of the sex listed.

b) Number of articles.

c) Percent of total. All percentages have been rounded. Column totals differing from 100 are a result of rounding error.

d) One author of the sex listed in the column plus one or more authors of the opposite sex (e.g., one man plus one or more women/or one woman plus one or more men.

e) Two authors of the sex listed in the column plus one or more authors of the opposite sex (e.g., two men plus one or more women/or two women plus one or more men).